

The most popular **Qá'idah** to teach Children how to read the Qurán, is now available with some additional instructions.

YASSARNAL QURÁN

یسنان القرآن



Edited & Updated By

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Published By

Nizamia Dáwa Foundation

Tokai, Cape Town, R.S.A.

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وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلَّذِينَ كُرِّفَهُلُ مِنْ مُّذَكَّرِي
(Súrah Qamar: 54:17)

{We have made the Qurán easy to understand,
so is there someone to take heed from it!}

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how to read the Qurán, is now available
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Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، نَحْمَدُهُ وَنَسْتَعِينُهُ وَنَسْتَهْدِيهُ
وَنَصَلِّي وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ وَعَلَى أَهْلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ، أَمَّا بَعْدُ!

There is no book more glorious and greater than Alláh's Book. And no blessing and honour could ever be compared with the dedication and recitation of this Divine Book, the Holy Qurán. To learn and to teach the Qurán is the best source to appeal for the Blessings of Almighty Alláh. As the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) has said: "*The best among you are those who learn the Qurán and teach it (to others)*". (Sahih Bukhári)

The first steps towards learning the Qurán is learning to read Arabic, therefore studying this Qá'idah will be a stepping stone towards learning and teaching the Qurán. *In Shá Alláh Ámeen.*

To recite the Book of Alláh is a great blessing and magnificent virtue. Our Beloved Rasool (ﷺ) has declared that: "*He who recites one letter of the Book of Alláh will be rewarded with a blessing, and each blessing will be multiplied ten times, I do not regard 'Alif Lám Meem' as one letter, rather Alif is a letter, Lám is a letter and Meem is a letter*". (Sunan Tirmidhi)

This humble effort is a beginner's book and is designed to make the recitation of the Qurán easy for our children. We have tried our best to bring the originality of the old "Yassarnal Qurán" into existence with some direly needed amendments and additions including a taste of the rules of Tajweed. Instructions for the teachers are given before all the lessons to make them more effective and useful. Al Hamdu Lilláh this updated version of the "Yassarnal Qurán" with some new and informative points is all inclusive and wide ranging.

I wish to thank all who have supported and shown appreciation especially Shaykh Háfidh Muhammad Adams of Madrasatut Ta'liyah Háfith School, Grassy Park, Cape Town, for his invaluable assistance and vital contribution in producing this book.

We make Duá that this book benefits learners of all ages and that it is a Thawáb for its readers, teachers, editors, compilers, publishers and distributers. May The Almighty Alláh accept it from us, grant us Taufeeq to offer more and more service towards the Holy Qurán and the beautiful Deen of Islám, and let the Ummah at large benefit from it. Ámeen Yá Rabbal 'Álameen.

Khádimul Ismí Wal 'Ulámá

Muhammad Afroz Qadri Chiraiya koti.

9th November 2019 12th Rabeeul Ákhar 1441



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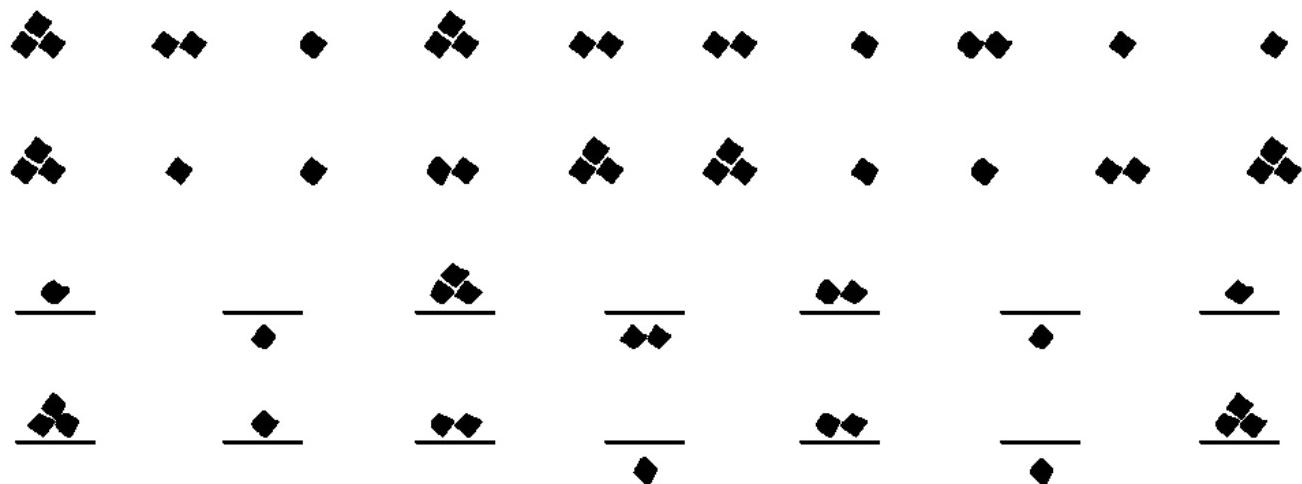
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَعَلَىٰ أَلْهٰهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ
يَا فَتَّاحُ افْتَاحْ لَنَا أَبْوَابَ الْعِلْمِ وَمَعْرِفَةَ الْقُرْآنِ بِبَرَكَةِ رَبِّ زِدْنِيْ عِلْمًا

Basic Lesson: Nuqtah (*Dots*)

Instruction:

- This lesson is going to deal with the position of the Dots (Nuqtah).
- Place the finger close to the dot and tell the Children, this is called a 'Nuqtah'.
- Almost half of the Arabic alphabet letters have Nuqtah.
- Nuqtah can be one, or two or three, and they can appear on the top, or bottom, or in the middle of the letters.
- The changing position of the Nuqtah makes a big difference to the pronunciation of the letters.
- For the purpose of explanation, Nuqtah's are used here with lines instead of letters.



Lesson 1. Single Letters

Instruction:

- Single letters are called 'Mufrad', which always stand alone.
- The letters of the Arabic Alphabet are known as Huroof Hijá (حروف الهجاء).
- There are 29 letters in the Arabic alphabet.
- Each letter deserves to be pronounced with a special sound.
- They must be pronounced in Arabic e.g. Bá', Tá', Há', Rá'.
- Never utter them in Urdu or Persian e.g. Bé, Té, Hé, Ré.
- Teach the children the correct recognition & pronunciation.

ث

Thá' ثاءُ

ت

Tá' تاءُ

ب

Bá' باءُ

ا

Alif الْفَ

د

Dál داءُ

خ

Khá' خاءُ

ح

Há' حاءُ

ج

Jeem جيئهُ

س

Seen سين

ز

Záy زايٌ

ر

Rá' راءُ

ذ

Thál ذاءُ

ط

Táw' طاءٌ

ض

Dhád ضاءٌ

ص

Sád صاءٌ

ش

Sheen شينٌ

ف

Fá' فاءٌ

غ

Ghain غينٌ

ع

'Ain عينٌ

ظ

Tháw' ظاءٌ

م

Meem ميمٌ

ل

Lám لامٌ

ك

Káf كافٌ

ق

Qáf قافٌ

ء

Hamzah همزةٌ

ه

Há' هاءٌ

و

Wáw واءٌ

ن

Noon نونٌ

والسلام

Wassalám

ي

Yá' ياءٌ

Lesson 2. Attached Letters

Instruction:

- Joining two or more letters together is known as 'Murakkab'.
- Students must be taught to identify the Arabic Alphabet when the letters are joined. The shape, structure and pronunciation of the letters are changed.
- The appearance of a letter changes from a single alphabet to the joint form.

خا	حا	جا	ثا	تا	با
ظا	طا	ضا	صا	شا	سا
لا	كا	قا	فا	غا	عا
ثج	تث	بت	اك	ال	ما
صض	شخص	سش	خس	حخ	جج
فق	غف	عغ	طع	ظط	ضط
بي	نه	من	لم	بة	قل

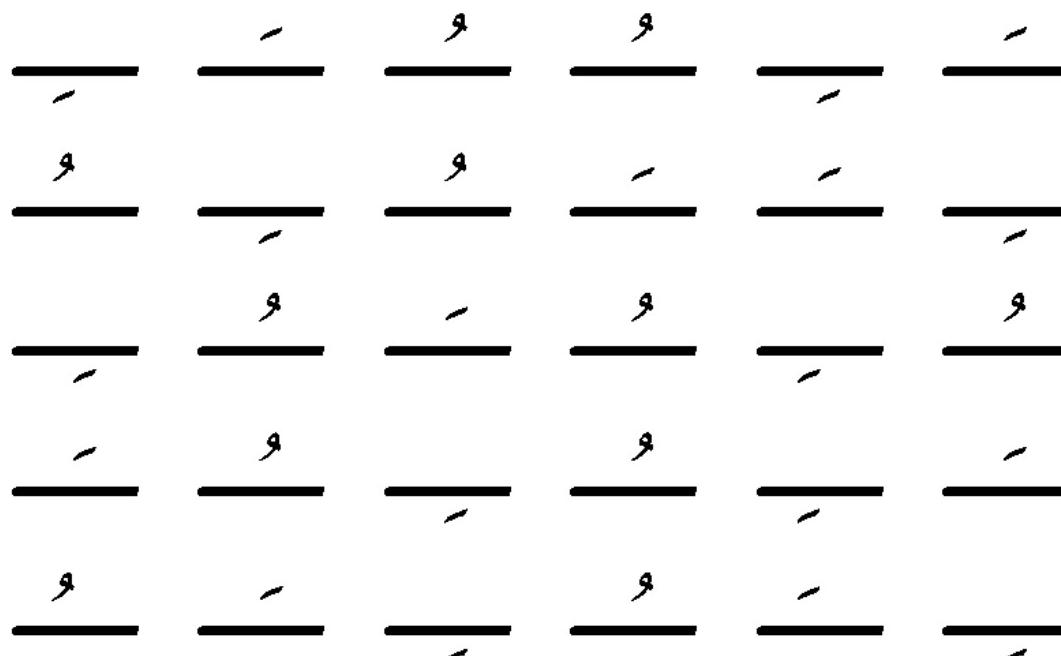
ل	س	ح	ط	ك	ق
كن	ظن	جد	خد	صل	قل
شر	بر	ثم	صم	هو	يس
رزق	بهم	بعد	عبد	حمد	هلك
يهب	خطف	ثمن	حسن	فعة	سخط
خلق	فلق	علق	نصر	قتل	يلج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	فلا	خلا
قطط	شمس	غير	مطر	ظلل	شكر
بس	ضغط	صاحب	تحت	فقـل	خشـي
عشر	سئـل	لـكل	لـله	جلـب	حـكـع
لـك	لـة	طـهـ	قـخـ	صـفـ	بـسـ
ستـعـ	حـفتـ	فـخـذـ	بـطـشـ	ئـكـةـ	تـمـتـ

Lesson 3. Harakát (Short Vowels)

Instruction:

- The Fat'hah —, the Kasrah — and the Dhammah — are called Harakát (Short Vowels).
- The letter which carries a Harakah on it, is called a 'Mutaharrik'.
- The Fat'hah and the Dhammah appear above the letter, whereas the Kasrah appears below the letter.
- The Fat'hah expresses an upward movement like the 'A' sound.
- The Kasrah shows downward movement like the 'I' sound.
- The Dhammah shows forward movement like the 'U' sound.
- Students are urged to pronounce the Harakát swiftly, without any stretch, pull or jerk; or else it becomes a Madd.
- The Alif always remains free of Harakah, if there is any Harakah on it, it means that it is a Hamzah not an Alif eg. مَكْوُلٌ.

The recognition of Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah.



Lesson 4. Single letters with Fat'hah

Instruction:

- Use different methods to explain to the students, and make sure they are well familiarised with the alphabet and are fluent in their articulation of the letters.
- Remember, if the students have mastered these letters, the rest will be quite easy for them, *In Shá Alláh*.

ح	ج	ش	ت	ب	هـ
هـ	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
عـ	ظـ	طـ	ضـ	صـ	شـ
مـ	لـ	كـ	قـ	فـ	غـ
	يـ	ءـ	ـةـ	ـوـ	ـنـ

Examples of attached letters with Fat'hah

عَمَل	عَمَل	سَلَمَ	سَلَمَ
ضَرَبَ	ضَرَبَ	سَجَدَ	سَجَدَ
فَزَعَ	فَزَعَ	أَمْرَ	أَمْرَ
وَجَدَ	وَجَدَ	دَخَلَ	دَخَلَ
صَبَرَ	صَبَرَ	خَذَلَ	خَذَلَ
فَرَضَ	فَرَضَ	قَتَلَ	قَتَلَ
وَزَرَ	رَزَقَ	وَزَنَ	دَرَسَ

- Method of Spelling:** Seen Fat'hah 'س', Lám Fat'hah 'ل', Meem Fat'hah 'م' - سَلَم = سَلَم - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- Method of Revision:** There is a Fat'hah above the س, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (SA). There is Fat'hah above the ل, read the Fat'hah quickly (LA). There is Fat'hah above the م, read the Fat'hah quickly (MA) = SALAMA (سَلَم)

Lesson 5. Single letters with Kasrah

Instruction:

- Let the students repeat and practice by repetition.
- Encourage them to read the Kasrah properly.
- The pronunciation of Kasrah goes straight down, like 'Bl' or 'Fl'.
- Remember! The Short vowel is equal to half of a letter; therefore, articulate the half of the Yá' when pronouncing the Kasrah, else it will either be a full Yá' or like a Madd after stretching or pulling a little bit.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ل
هـ	زـ	ـذـ	ـذـ	ـدـ	ـنـ
عـ	ـظـ	ـطـ	ـفـ	ـهـ	ـشـ
ـمـ	ـسـ	ـكـ	ـقـ	ـفـ	ـخـ
	ـيـ	ــ	ــ	ــ	ــ

Examples of attached letters with Kasrah

سِرِفِ	سِرِفِ	فِعْلِ	فِعْلِ
إِبْلِ	إِبْلِ	جِرِفِ	جِرِفِ
بِتْشِ	بِتْشِ	فِيلِمِ	فِيلِمِ
طِفِلِ	طِفِلِ	شِبِهٌ	شِبِهٌ
حِلِمِ	حِلِمِ	خِضْرِ	خِضْرِ
سِتِرِ	سِتِرِ	شِخْرِ	شِخْرِ
رِزْقِ	رِزْقِ	وِزْرِ	وِزْرِ

- Method of Spelling:** Fá' Kasrah 'فَ', 'Ain Kasrah 'عَ', Lám Kasrah 'لَ' - فِعْلِ = لِ Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- Method of Revision:** There is a Kasrah below the فِ, read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (FI). There is a Kasrah below the عِ, read the Kasrah quickly ('I). There is a Kasrah below the لِ, read the Kasrah quickly (LI). FI'ILI

Lesson 6. Single letters with Dhammah

Instruction:

- The pronunciation of Dhammah is similar to the English verb 'Do' or 'To' not like 'Go' or 'So'.
- The sound of Dhammah goes forth, and rounds the lips. Like ق, but as you know that the short vowel is equal to the half of a letter; therefore, articulate the half of the Qáf when pronouncing the Dhammah, else it will either be full Qáf or like a Madd after stretching or extending a little bit.
- Remember: Alif 'ا' is equivalent to two Fat'hah, Yá' 'ي' is equivalent to two Kasrah and Wáw 'و' is equivalent to two Dhammah.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
	ي	ه	ة	و	ن

Examples of attached letters with Dhammah

صُحْفٌ	صُحْفٌ	رُسْلٌ	رُسْلٌ ^(*)
جُرْزٌ	جُرْزٌ	سُدْسٌ	سُدْسٌ
ثُلْثٌ	ثُلْثٌ	خُمْسٌ	خُمْسٌ
مُثْلٌ	مُثْلٌ	رُبْعٌ	رُبْعٌ
شُبْعٌ	شُبْعٌ	أَفْقٌ	أَفْقٌ
أُبْلٌ	أُبْلٌ	زُلْلٌ	زُلْلٌ
أُرْدٌ	دُرْزٌ	أُذْنٌ	وُرْدٌ

- Method of Spelling:** Rá' Dhammah 'ر', Seen Dhammah 'س', Lám Dhammah 'ل' - Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
- Method of Revision:** There is a Dhammah above the 'ر', read the Dhammah swiftly, don't pull at all (RU). There is a Dhammah above the 'س', read the Dhammah quickly (SU). There is a Dhammah above the 'ل', read the Dhammah quickly (LU). RUSULU رُسْلٌ.

Single letters with Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah

Instruction:

- Teach the following letters carefully, and put the emphasis on accurate pronunciation.
- You are humbly requested to teach the following letters in any rhymes if possible, & let the students read along with you.
- It may please their ears and imprint the letters on their hearts.

ب	بـ	بـ	أـ	اـ	أـ
ثـ	ثـ	ثـ	تـ	تـ	تـ
حـ	حـ	حـ	جـ	جـ	جـ
دـ	دـ	دـ	خـ	خـ	خـ
رـ	رـ	رـ	ذـ	ذـ	ذـ
سـ	سـ	سـ	زـ	زـ	زـ

ص	صِ	صَ	شُ	شِ	شَ
طْ	طِ	طَ	ضُ	ضِ	ضَ
عْ	عِ	عَ	ظُ	ظِ	ظَ
فْ	فِ	فَ	غُ	غِ	غَ
قْ	قِ	قَ	فُ	فِ	فَ
لْ	لِ	لَ	لُ	لِ	لَ
مْ	مِ	مَ	نُ	نِ	نَ
وْ	وِ	وَ	هُ	هِ	هَ
هْ	هِ	هَ	يُ	يِ	يَ

Mixed Exercise

Examples of attached letters with Fat'hah, Kasrah & Dhammah

بَرِقَ	بَرِقَ	حَبِّدَ	حَمِّدَ
شَهِدَ	شَهِدَ	لَبِثَ	لَبِثَ
غَشِّيَ	غَشِّيَ	رَحْمَة	رَحْمَة
هُدِّيَ	هُدِّيَ	عُلِّمَ	عُلِّمَ
كَرْمَ	كَرْمَ	تَجِدُ	تَجِدُ
قُدْرَ	قُدْرَ	نُكِسَ	نُكِسَ
أُسِرَ	أُسِرَ	مَعَكَ	مَعَكَ
إِرْهَمَ	رُزِقَ	خَدَاعَ	خَدَاعَ

- **Method of Spelling:** Há' Fat'hah' ح, Meem Kasrah م, حـ, Dál Fat'hah دـ = حـ. Teachers are advised to read and teach the rest of the letters accordingly.
 - **Method of Revision:** There is a Fat'hah above the ح, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (HA). There is Kasrah below the م, read the Kasrah quickly (MI). There is Fat'hah above the دـ, read the Fat'hah quickly (DA). HAMIDA = حـمـدـا

Lesson 7. Sukoon (Jazm)

Instruction:

- The Sukoon appears in two forms; Closed ° or open ^
- A Sukoon joins two letters. It can only be read with the preceded letters. It cannot be spelled alone or separately.
- The letter, which carries a Sukoon on it, is called a 'Sákin'.
- The Qurán printed in the Gulf mostly come with closed Sukoon and the Indian print always comes with open Sukoon.

بُتْ	بِتْ	بَتْ	أُبْ	إِبْ	أَبْ
رُسْ	رِسْ	رَسْ	جُدْ	جِدْ	جَدْ
دُغْ	دِغْ	دَغْ	لُخْ	لِخْ	لَخْ
شُقْ	رَبْ	صَفْ	شَكْ	إِهْ	بَلْ
قِفْ	فِرْ	فِضْ	طِبْ	بِتْ	مِنْ
خُذْ	كُمْ	هُمْ	بُشْ	قُلْ	قُمْ
مُلْك	رِزْقْ	أُدْعْ	نَحْنْ	بَعْضْ	بَعْدْ

يُفْسِ	حَرْث	شِيَةٌ	تَخْفُ	يُكَذِّ	بَلْدٌ
لَقَدْ	أَرْضٍ	قَسْطُ	جِجْجُ	عِلْمَ	إِثْمٌ
أُنْزِلَ	أُسْكُنْ	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْفُسَ	أَنْذَرَ	أَخْرَجَ
مُخْرَجٌ	مُدْخَلٌ	مَسْجِدٌ	مِرْفَقُ	عَلِيَّةٌ	نَرْفَعُ
يَحْسَبُ	جَعَلْتَ	فَعَلْنَ	مَعَكُمْ	نَشَرْخُ	أَظْلَمَ
ظَلَمْتُمْ	لِتَفْتَرِيَ	عَلِمْتُمْ	سَعَاهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ	الْحَمْدُ
يَنْقِلِبُ	فَدَمْدَمَ	يُوْسُوسُ	فَآلَهِيهَا	أَخْرَقْتَ	سَنْقُرِئُكَ
مَرِضْتُ	لِتُنْذِرَ	تَنْزِيلَ	تَشِيعَ	إِسْتَكْبَرَ	إِنْفَطَرَتْ
وِزْرَكَ	عَنْكَ	وَضَعْنَا	صَدْرَكَ	لَكَ	الَّمْ نَشَرْخُ

Lesson 8. Special Letters

Instruction:

- Care should be taken to differentiate between the following letters that have to be pronounced from Makhárij that are close to one another.
- Do not confuse the pronunciation of the special letters in the second row with the letters in the first row.

ق	ذ	د	خ	ح	ث	ت	ء
ك	ظ	ض	غ	ه	س	ط	ع

Note: The following letters should be pronounced in all states with Tafkheem (full mouth and thick voice).

خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

Rules of Rá': If the letter ر (Rá') has a Fat'hah or Dhammah, then it will be read full mouth. But when the Rá' ر carries a Sukoon and the letter before it carries a Kasrah it is normally read flatly, eg; فُرْعَوْنٌ، مُقْتَلٌ، شُرْعَةٌ. But there are few exceptions. 1. If Rá' Sakin is preceded by a temporary Kasrah either in one word or different words, eg - أَمِّ ازْتَأْبُوا، لَمَنِ ازْتَفَى، إِزْجَعَيْ، إِزْحَمَهَا 2. Rá' Sakin is followed by a letter of Isti'lā in the same word, eg; فِرْقَةٌ، قِرْكَاسٌ، مِرْصَادًا

Note: The following letters are never connected to another letter, when anyone of them appears at the beginning of a word.

ء ا د ذ ر ز و

وَجْدٌ ، دَيْرٌ ، أَمْرٌ ، ذَيْلٌ ، رَأْيَتٌ ، وَزَرٌ

Lesson 9. Huroof Madd (*Elongation*)

Instruction:

- The letters of Madd are three. ياءُ ، وَوْ ، أَلْفٌ.
- Alif will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Fat'hah eg. بَا ، لَا ، مَا .
- Wáw will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Dhammah eg. بُو ، تُو ، لُو .
- Yá' will be Madd, if it is preceded by a Kasrah eg. يِي ، فِي ، حِي .
- These three letters must be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Harakát).
- The students should by now be familiarised with letters, therefore three of them are described here under one lesson.

بِيْ	تُوْ	ثَا	دِيْ	رُوْ	بَا
جِيْ	جُوْ	جَا	شِيْ	شُوْ	ثَا
خِيْ	خُوْ	خَا	حِيْ	حُوْ	حَا
ذِيْ	ذُوْ	ذَا	دِيْ	دُوْ	دَا
زِيْ	زُوْ	زَا	رِيْ	رُوْ	رَا
شِيْ	شُوْ	شَا	سِيْ	سُوْ	سَا
ضِيْ	ضُوْ	ضَا	صِيْ	صُوْ	صَا
ظِيْ	ظُوْ	ظَا	طِيْ	طُوْ	طَا
غِيْ	غُوْ	غَا	عِيْ	عُوْ	عَا

قِيَّ	فُوْ	قَا	فِيْ	فُوْ	فَا
لِيْ	لُوْ	لَا	كِيْ	كُوْ	كَا
نِيْ	نُوْ	نَا	مِيْ	مُوْ	مَا
هِيْ	هُوْ	هَا	وِيْ	وُوْ	وَا
يِيْ	يُوْ	يَا	عِيْ	عُوْ	عَا

Mixed Exercise

كَانَ	ظَالَ	تَابَ	خَافَ	بَالَ	زَادَ ⁽¹⁾
فَرَاغَ	جَاهَدَ	أَبَا	أَلَا	إِذَا	فَمَا
تَعَالَ	صَابَرَ	قَاتَلَ	خَادَعَ	حَاسَبَ	جُنَاحَ
يُوسُفَ	أُوتَ	دُونَ	نُورٌ	طُورُ	نُوحُ ⁽²⁾
تَكُونُ	يَقُومُ	يُوْحَى	قَالُوا	تَفُورُ	تَوْبُوا
رِيحُ	دِينِيْ	فِيهِ ⁽³⁾	نُوْحِيْهَا	دَاخِرُونَ	هَارُونَ
يُوارِيْ	يَمِيلُ	تَهْوِيْ	أَرِيْ	قِيلَ	خِيفُ

رَازِقِينَ	مَقَادِيرُ	عِبَادِيْ	مَفَاتِيْخُ
لِيُضِيْعَ	تَبْتَغِيْ	أَخِيْهِ	وَأَتُوْنِيْ
يَهْجَعُونَ	يَسْتَوْفُونَ	يَلْوُونَ	تَبْغَنَ
أُثْخَنْتُمُوهُمْ	يَسْتَعْجِلُونَكَ	فَسَيْنِيْغَضُونَ	مَغْضُوبٍ

(1) **Method of Spelling:** Záy + Alif Fat'hah 'اً' , Dál Fat'hah 'دً' = زاد

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before the Alif, therefore Alif will be regarded as Madd, which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Zá). There is Fat'hah above the Dál, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (DA). = زاد

(2) **Method of Spelling:** Noon + Wáw Dhammah = نُوْحُ , Há' Dhammah نُوْحُ = حُ

Method of Revision: There is Dhammah before the Wáw Sákin, therefore Wáw will be regarded Madd, Which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (Nú). There is Dhammah above the Há', read the Dhammah swiftly, don't pull at all (HU). NÚHU نُوْحُ

(3) **Method of Spelling:** Fá' + Yá' Kasrah 'فَيْهُ' , Há' Kasrah 'هَيْهُ' = فيه

Method of Revision: There is a Kasrah before the Yá' Sákin, therefore the Yá' will be regarded Madd, which should be lengthened by the equivalent of one Alif or two counts (FEE). There is Kasrah below the Há', read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (HI). FEEHI فيه

Lesson 10. Alif, Wáw & Yá' Mamdoodeh

Instruction:

- Alif, Wáw & Yá' Mamdoodeh work exactly like Huroof Madd. Therefore, they must be read an equivalent of one Alif or two counts.
- If a short vertical stroke with the appearance of a small Alif (either above a letter or below a letter) and an upside down Dhammah appear on a letter, then the letter must be pulled/lengthened like Huroof Madd.
- Note: بـ is equal to بـ . بـ is equal to بـ , and بـ is equal to بـ .

ط	ط	ط	ث	ت	ت
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ش	ش	ش	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك
خ	خ	خ	هـ	هـ	هـ
غـ	عـ	غـ	أـعـ	اـعـ	أـعـ

غ	غ	غ	خ	خ	خ
م	م	م	ب	ب	ب
ف	ف	ف	و	و	و
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ج	ج	ج	ر	ر	ر
ي	ي	ي	ش	ش	ش

Mixed Exercise

قِنْتَهُ	سَمْوَاتٍ	كِتْبٌ	مَلِكٍ	ادَمَ (۱)
إِلَهَنَا	يُصْلِحُ	غُويْنَ	أَبُوهُ	إِيتَنَا
أَذْقَنْهُ	سُبْحَنَكَ	أَلْئَنَ	مَأْرِبٍ	امَنَ
بِكَلِيْتَهِ	وَقِيلِهِ	رُسْلِهِ	الْفِ	بِهِ (۲)

بَعْدٌ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ	يَسْتَحْيِي	هُنْدٌ	نُورٌ
عَرْشٍ	نُورٌ	فِيهِ	بِيَمِينِهِ	بِمُزَحْزَحِهِ
سُبْحَنَةٌ	أَنْزَلَهُ	الْوَانَةُ	تَلْوَنَ	لَهُ ⁽³⁾
جُنُودَةٌ	دَاوُدُ	مَوْعِدَةٌ	يَسْتَوْنَ	مَاؤِرَى
وَقْرَانَةٌ	كَبِيْتَهُ	قَرِيْنَهُ	غَاؤَنَ	مَوازِينَهُ

(1) Method of Spelling: Hamzah Alif Mamoodah 'ا', + Dál Fat'hah 'د', + Meem Fat'hah 'م' = اَدَمَ.

Method of Revision: There is Alif Mamoodah above the Hamzah, Alif Mamoodah is an equivalent of Alif Madd, therefore Alif Mamoodah should be lengthened by one Alif or two counts (AA). There is Fat'hah above the Dál (DA). There is Fat'hah above the Meem, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (MA). ÁDAMA اَدَمَ

(2) Method of Spelling: Bá' Kasrah 'ب' + Há' with Alif Mamoodah 'ا' = بِهِ

Method of Revision: There is Kasrah below the Bá'; read the Kasrah swiftly; don't pull at all (BI), thereafter attached is Alif Mamoodah below the Há' (HEE). BIHEE = بِهِ .

(3) Method of Spelling: Lám Fat'hah 'ل' + Há' with Alif Mamoodah 'ا' = لَهُ

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah above the Lám, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (LA), thereafter attached is Wáw Mamoodah above the Há' (HOO). LAHOO = لَهُ .

Lesson 11. Huroof Leen

Instruction:

- The Huroof Leen (soft letters) are represented with these two letters: 1. Wáw 2. Yá'.
- Whenever a Fat'hah appears before a Wáw with Sukoon, it will be read as "OU". Like كُو . لُو
- Whenever a Fat'hah appears before a Yá with Sukoon, it will be read as "AY". Like شَيْ . شِيْ
- These two letters of Leen must be read softly and swiftly without any pulling or jerking.

شِيْ	ثُو	تِيْ	تُو	بِيْ	بُو
خِيْ	خُو	حِيْ	حُو	جِيْ	جُو
رِيْ	رُو	ذِيْ	ذُو	دِيْ	دُو
شِيْ	شُو	سِيْ	سُو	زِيْ	زُو
ظِيْ	ظُو	ضِيْ	ضُو	صِيْ	صُو
غِيْ	غُو	عِيْ	عُو	كِيْ	كُو
كِيْ	كُو	قِيْ	قُو	فِيْ	فُو
نِيْ	نُو	مِيْ	مُو	لِيْ	لُو

عَيْ	وَءُ	هِيْ	هُوْ	وَيْ	وَءُ
		بِيْ	يُوْ		
كُوْثَر	سَوْفَ	صَوْمَ	حَوْلَ	أُوفٌ ⁽¹⁾	
قَدْ بَغَوَا	يَوْمَ يَقُومُ	يَقُومِ	مَوْعِدَةُ	شَرَوْهُ	
أَوْحَيْتُ	أَبُو يُهَيْ	صَيْفَ	فَتَعَالَيْنَ	أَيْنَ ⁽²⁾	
رُوْيَدًا	يُوْلَكْتَى	يَلْكِيْتَنِي	غَيْرِيْ	عَيْنَيْنِ	

(1) Method of Spelling: Hamzah + Wáw Fat'hah 'ءُ', + Fá' Kasrah 'فَ'، أُوفٌ = **أُوفٌ**.

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before Yá' Sákin, therefore the Yá' will be regarded Leen, which should be pronounced softly and swiftly (OU). There is Kasrah below the Fá', read the Kasrah swiftly, don't pull at all (FI). = OUFİ

(2) Method of Spelling: Hamzah + Yá' Fat'hah 'أَيْ', + Noon Fat'hah 'أَيْنَ' = **أَيْنَ**

Method of Revision: There is Fat'hah before Wáw Sákin, therefore the Wáw will be regarded Leen, which should be pronounced softly and swiftly (AY). There is Fat'hah above the Noon, read the Fat'hah swiftly, don't pull at all (NA). AYNA = **أَيْنَ**.

Lesson 12: Implementation of previous lessons

Instruction:

- Let the students master the previous lessons (of Harakát, Huroof Madd & Leen) before they begin with new ones.
- Try to explain to them in different methods. Be soft, loving and patient with them. They are Alláh's blessing and the trust of the nation. May Almighty Alláh be with you in all that you are doing and may your efforts be generously rewarded. Ámeen

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب
ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ج ج ج ج

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ	إِذَا وَقَبَ	خَلَقَ
يَقُولُ	فِي حِينِهَا	وَكَوَاعِبَ
مَارِبُ أُخْرَى	لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا	فَعَقَرُوهَا
فَقَالَ	وَصَاحِبَتِهِ	يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا
وَأُوتَيَ كِتَبَهُ	حَفِظِينَ	ذَلِكَ
أُوحِيَ لَهَا	وَلِيَ دِينِ	كَيْفَ فَعَلَ
فَتَعَالَيْنَ	وَطُورِسِينِينَ	بِمَا يُؤْعَنَ
إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ	يَلْكِتَنِي	بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ

Lesson 13. Tanween

Instruction:

- Two Fat'hah (Or Fat'hatain) ا two Kasrah (Or Kasratain) ء and two Dhammah (Or Dhammatain) ئ are called Tanween.
- The letter which carries Tanween on it, is called 'Munawwan'.
- Two Fat'hah, two Kasrah and two Dhammah are vocally similar and equivalent to the Noon Sákin.
- Tanween and Noon Sákin differ in writing but they are the same in pronunciation, like لَنْ . مَنْ . جُنْ to لِنْ . مِنْ . جِنْ are equal to لَنْ . مَنْ . جُنْ

ب۔	ب۔۔۔	ب۔۔۔۔	أ۔	أ۔۔۔	أ۔۔۔۔
ث۔	ث۔۔۔	ث۔۔۔۔	ت۔	ت۔۔۔	ت۔۔۔۔
ح۔	ح۔۔۔	ح۔۔۔۔	ج۔	ج۔۔۔	ج۔۔۔۔
د۔	د۔۔۔	د۔۔۔۔	خ۔	خ۔۔۔	خ۔۔۔۔
ر۔	ر۔۔۔	ر۔۔۔۔	ذ۔	ذ۔۔۔	ذ۔۔۔۔

ئ	ئ	ئ	ز	ن	ز
ص	ص	ص	ش	ش	ش
ط	ط	ط	ض	ض	ض
ع	ع	ع	ظ	ظ	ظ
ف	ف	ف	غ	غ	غ
ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
م	م	م	ئ	ئ	لأ
و	و	و	ئ	ئ	ن
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
يـ	يـ	يـ	هـ	هـ	هـ

Mixed Exercise

فَمِنْ	قَرِيبٌ	سُوئٍ	عَادًا
شَانٍ	هُدَى	غَاسِقٍ	مَرَضٌ
قُرَى	بِتَابِعٍ	نُسُكٍ	عَظِيمٌ
ذُلَّا	هُمَزَةٍ	رُويدَّا	بَقَرَةٍ
فَاكِهَةٍ	لَمْ يَكُنْ	فَضْلٍ	شِقَاقٍ
طُوَّى	عَمَلًا	أُذْنٌ	فِئَةٍ
سَفَرَةٍ	قِرَدَةً	عَلَقَةٍ	ظُلَلٍ
مِنْ أَخِيهِ	فَمِنْ عُفِيَ	نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ	مِنْ غَيْرِهِ
طَيْرًا أَبَايِيلَ		حَاسِدٌ إِذَا حَسَدَ	عَذَابٌ غَلِيظٌ
هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ		يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا	مِنْهُ خِطَابًا
قُرْآنٌ مَّجِيدٌ		رِجْزٌ أَلِيمٌ	قِيلًا سَلَامًا
تَرْهُقُهَا قَتَرَةٌ		مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

Lesson 14. Tashdeed —

Instruction:

- The Tashdeed — on a letter puts force on the letter when pronounced. It is pronounced with the effect of being pronounced twice and joins the letter which precedes it.
- The letter with the Tashdeed on, is called a 'Mushaddad'.
- Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad are pronounced with Ghunnah, i.e. lengthen for 1 second with a nasal sound.
- Ghunnah is the nasalised sound emanating through the nose.
- Duration of Ghunnah is equivalent to one Alif, eg. أَنَّ = آنَّ . مَنَّ = مَنْ . وَلَلَّى = وَلَلِي . رُبَّ = رُبْبَ .
- Likewise, if any letter carries a Sukoon on it, and the following letter is a Mushaddad, then the Sákin letter will be ignored & remain silent eg. قَدْرَتْ will be read as قَدْرُتْ , لُكْكُ will be read as لُكْكُ and گَبَمَ will be read as گَمَ.

أُنَّ	إِبَّ	أَبَّ	أُبَّ	إِبَّ	أَبَّ
أَجَّ	إِجَّ	أَجَّ	أَجَّ	إِجَّ	أَجَّ
أَلَّ	إِلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	إِلَّ	أَلَّ
أَدَّ	إِدَّ	أَدَّ	أَنَّ	إِنَّ	أَنَّ

أَقِّ	إِقِّ	أَقِّ	أَفَّ	إِفَّ	أَفَّ
مُدِّ	مِدِّ	مَدِّ	مُدَا	مِدَا	مَدَا
أَبِّ	إِبِّ	أَبِّ	أَمَّا	إِمَّا	أَمَّا
تُبِّ	تِبِّ	تَبِّا	بُثٌّ	بِثٌّ	بَثٌّ
رُوِّ	جُنِّ	جَنَّ	زُيِّ	ثُمَّ	ثَمَّ
حُضْ	زِينَ	سُجَّ	قَلَّ	كُوِّ	فَعَّ
حُقْتُ	يُوفَّ	نَقْصُ	نُزِّلَ	يَظْنُونُ	إِيَّاكَ
لَعَلَّ	لِكُلِّ	هَلْمَ	سَبَّاحَ	يُحِبُّ	فَصَلِّ
إِذْ ظَلَمُوا	مُتَكَبِّئُينَ	تُكُونَنَّ	لِيمَحِصَ	يَتَخَبَّطُ	سُعَرَتُ
يُزَكُونَ	مُسَخَّرُتٍ	يَسَّعُونَ	مَدَالِظَّلَّ	عِلَّيُونَ	

فَلَذْ حُبِيَّنَهُ	فَسَنِيَّسِرَهُ	فَلَذْوَلِيَّنَكَ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا
قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ	بِالنَّفْسِ الْوَامَةِ	لَيَوْلَنَ الْأَدْبَارِ	بَعْضُ السَّيَّارَةِ
أَمْرٌ مَرِيجٌ	سَاقِطًا يَقُولُوا	طَلْعٌ نَضِيدٌ	وَسَطَالِتَكُونُوا
أَذَى لَهُمْ	حَبِيْمٌ وَغَسَاقٌ	مُنَادِيَا يُنَادِيُ	جَنْتٍ وَعِيُونٍ
نُورًا نَهْدِيُ	أَيَّامٌ نَحِسَاتٍ	بَنَاءٌ وَغَوَاصٌ	خَيْرٌ يُوفَ
لَقَدْ تَقَطَّعَ	مَجْنُونٌ وَازْدُجْرٌ	أَخْذَةً رَابِيَّةً	ذِكْرُ اللَّعَلِيَّينَ
نُطْفَةٌ مِنْ مَنِيْ يُمْنِي	يُبَنِيَ ازْكَبْ مَعَنَا	كَانِيْنُ مِنْ نَبِيٍّ	
قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشُدُ	مِنْ مَغْرِمٍ مُثْقَلُونَ	أُمُمٌ مِمَنْ مَعَكَ	
إِنْ مَكَنْكُمْ فِيهِ	فِيهَا هُدَى وَنُورٌ	بَشِيرٌ وَنَذِيرٌ	
فَتَغْسَلُهُمْ	سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ	لَا تَسْتَعْجِلْ لَهُمْ	
طَاعَةً وَقَوْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ	خَمْرٌ لَذَّةٌ لِلشَّرِبِينَ	وَأَنْهَرٌ مِنْ لَبِنِ	

Lesson 15. Madd Far'iy

Instruction:

- Madd means to pull or extend, and Far'iy means temporary.
- Madd occurs due to either a Hamzah or Sukoon.
- Hamzah is the cause of two types of Madd.
- 1. **Muttasil**: (Joined Madd) Madd will be performed if Hamzah occurred after Huroof Madd in the same word. And will be lengthened to 5 counts. Like جَاءَ، قُرُوْءٌ، سِيَّئُثُ.
- 2. **Munfasil**: (Separated Madd) Madd will be performed if Hamzah appears in the next word after Huroof Madd. It will be lengthened to 4 counts. Like: قَالُوا إِنَّا، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا نَفْسِكُمْ.
- **Madd Lázim**: (Compulsory Madd) Madd will be performed if Sukoon or Tashdeed occurred after Huroof Madd. It will be lengthened to 6 counts. Like: حَاجُوكَ، الْمَنْ، وَالصَّفَتِ.

يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	جَائِيَ •	سُوَءَ	شَاءَ
بَاءُو	سِيَّئُثُ	يُضِيئُ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ
هُوَلَاءُ	فِي أَمْرِنَا	تُوبُوا إِلَى	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَا
إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ	قَالُوا إِنَّا	بِرَبِّي أَحَدًا	جَاءُو أَبَا هُمْ
دَاهْهَةُ	ضَالِّينَ	حَاجُونِي	جَانَ
تَأْمُرُونِي	ضَارِّينَ	مُذْهَمَتِنِ	قُلْ عَالَذَّ كَرِيْنِ

أَنْ يَتَمَسَّ

تَحْضُونَ

مَنْ يُشَاقِّ

قُلْ اللَّهُ

Mixed Exercise

وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ الظَّانِينَ	قَالَ أَتُحَاجُّونَ
فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الطَّامِةُ الْكُبْرَى	وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى
قَالُوا إِنَّ هُوَ لَعْنَ الضَّالُّونَ	وَلَا تَحْضُونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ
وَأَمَّا السَّائِلُ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ	فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَةُ
أَفَيْضُوا عَلَيْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ	وَمَا يَلِي لَا أَعْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي
وَقِيلَ يَأْرُضُ ابْلُكُعِي مَاءِكِ	وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى مُوسَى أَنْ أَلْقِ
لَا يَهْدِي إِلَّا أَنْ يُهْدِي	جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ بِالْبُشْرِى
رَبِّ لَوْلَا أَخْرُتَنِي إِلَى أَجَلٍ	وَمَا أَدْرِكَ مَا الْحَاقَةُ

- Method of spelling for Maddát: Example 1. جَائِي Jeem Kasrah
Yá, Hamzah Fat'hah جَائِي = 'يَ'
Example 2. ضَالًّا. Dhád Alif Lám Mushaddad ضَالٌّ, Lám two
Fat'hah ضَالًّا = 'لَّا'

Lesson 16. Huroof Muqatta'at (Abbreviation)

Instruction:

- Some Chapters of the Qurán start with Huroof Muqatta'at. They must be read separately & broken like 'Single Letters'.
- When reciting a letter with the Madd on it, the name of that letter should be pronounced and the sound must be lengthened according to the required duration. Like يس . ق . ح . م .
- Duration of Maddát, and Ghunnah should also be observed.
- The letters of Tashdeed must be joined with the preceded letter along with prolonging it. Therefore the pronunciation of طسم is not طاء . سيم . ميم rather طاء . سين . ميم .

يُس	ص	ق	ن
ياسِين	صَاد	قَافُ	نُون
طس	عَسْق	حَمَّ	طَهَ
طاسِين	عَيْنُ سِينُ قَافُ	حَامِيْمَ	طَاهَا
الر	الْمَص	الْمَ	طَسْمَ
أَلْفُ لَامُ مِيْمَ رَا	أَلْفُ لَامُ صَادُ	أَلْفُ لَامُ مِيْمَ	طَاسِيمُ مِيْمَ
	كُهْيَعْص	الْبَرَ	
	كَافُ هَايَا عَيْنُ صَادُ	أَلْفُ لَامُ رَا	

Lesson 17. The Iqláb (*Conversion*)

Instruction:

- Literally Iqláb means to change, turn or convert something.
- Technically When a Bá' (ب) occurs after Noon Sákin or Tanween, then Noon Sákin or Tanween will be changed into Meem Sákin (م), and will be recited with Ghunnah and Ikhfá' (concealment).
- At such places a small Meem could be shown.
- When the Meem is read, the lips should not meet completely; rather there should be a slight gap or opening in-between.

رَجْعٌ بِعِيْدٍ	نَفْسٌ بِمَا	بِذَلِّيْهِمُ	يَنْبُوْغًا
رَجْعٌ بِعِيْدٍ	نَفْسٌ بِمَا	بِذَلِّيْهِمُ	يَنْبُوْغًا
كَرَامٌ بَرَرَةٌ	رَسُولٌ بِمَا	مِنْ بَقْلَهَا	مَنْ بَخِلَ (۱)
كَرَامٌ بَرَرَةٌ	رَسُولٌ بِمَا	مِنْ بَقْلَهَا	مَمْبَخِلَ
قَوْلًا بَلِيْغًا	كَلَّا لَيَنْبَذَنَّ	خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا	سَبِيعًا بَصِيرًا
لَنْسَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ		عَلِيمًا بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ	
مُظَهَّرًا بِأَيْدِيِ سَفَرَةٍ		مِنْ بَيْنِ الْصَّلْبِ	

- **Method of Spelling:** Example: مَنْ بَخِلَ. Meem Fat'hah small Meem
- مَنْ بَخِل = لَنْ، Bá' Fat'hah ب، Khá' Kasrah خ، Lám Fat'hah ل، مم

Lesson 18. The Noon Qutni

Instruction:

- The Noon Qutni (small noon) must be read immediately after the letter that precedes the Noon Qutni.
- When a Waqf is desired, the Noon Qutni should not be pronounced upon the beginning of the following word.
- The Alif which appears before or after the small Noon should not be read when joining the two words. Like خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ
- Never start the verse with Noon Qutni, rather apply a Hamzah Wasli there; eg. نُؤْخُ ابْنَةٍ. If you stop by نُؤْخُ, then start reading ابْنَةٍ, not ابْنَةٍ.

خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ	شِيبَاٰ ۝ السَّمَاءُ	مُبِينٌ ۝ اقْتُلُوا
خَيْرٌ لُّوَصِيَّةٌ	شِيبَنَسَاءُ	مُبِينٌ نَقْتُلُوا
جَزَّاءٌ الْحُسْنُى	لُمَرَةٌ ۝ الَّذِي	قَدِيرٌ ۝ الَّذِي
جَزَّائِنُ حُسْنَا	لُمَرَتِنَلَّذِي	قَدِيرُنَلَّذِي
خَيْرًا الَّذِي	يَوْمَئِزٌ ۝ الْمَسَاقُ	بِزِينَةٌ ۝ الْكَوَافِرُ
خَيْرٌ لَّذِي	يَوْمَئِزِنَلَّذِي	بِزِينَتِنَلُّذِي

- **Method of Spelling:** Example: نُؤْخُ ابْنَةٍ. Noon Dhammah Wáw 'ن', Há' Dhammah 'ه', نُؤْخُ = 'خ', Noon Kasrah Bá' 'ب', Noon Fat'hah 'ف', Há' Alif Mamdoodeh 'ه', نُؤْخُ ابْنَةٍ = 'ن', 'ه', 'ب', 'ف', 'ه'

Lesson 19. The Idghám (*Assimilation*)

Instruction:

- Literally Idghám means: Putting one thing into another.
- Technically Idghám will occur, if any of the six letters of يَرْمَلُونَ (ي, ر, م, ل, و, ن) appear after a Noon Sákin or Tanween i.e. مَثَلًاً مَّا . مَنْ يَقُولُ
- Idghám in the two aforementioned letters ل and ر will be without Ghunnah, and rest of the letters will be with Ghunnah.

رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ	رَحِيقٌ مَّخْتُومٍ	صِرَاطًا مُّسْتَقِيمًا
يَوْمَئِنْ نَاظِرَةٍ	نُورًا نَهْدِي	عَالِمَةٌ نَاصِبَةٌ
رَحِيمٌ وَدُودٌ	مِنْ وَرَآئِهِمْ	جَنَّتٌ وَعِيُونٌ
أَنْ يَشَاءُ	خَيْرًا يَرَاهُ	وْجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِنْ
رِزْقًا لَكُمْ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	أَفِ لَكُمْ
عِيشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ	غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا	مِنْ رَبِّكَ
مِنْ لَبَنٍ	كُلُّ لَهُ	مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
لِمَنْ نُرِيدُ	فَمَنْ نَكَثَ	مِنْ مِثْلِهِ
إِلَهًا وَاحِدًا	مَنْ يَقُولُ	لِقَوْمٍ يُوقِنُونَ

Lesson 20. Qur'anic script (*Rasmul Khat*)

Instruction:

- Qur'anic Script is as miraculous and wonderful as the Holy Qurán itself. There are certain places in the Holy Qurán where يٰ is written, but would not be pronounced.
- Different signs are used to identify them, like (ۚ), (ۚ) but sometimes there is no sign at all. This can only be recognised by the instruction of an expert teacher.
- The final Alif of the Subject Pronoun أَ (which means I) is regarded silent, and it will be read as أَنْ.
- If someone stops on أَ undeliberately, then it will be read with final Alif, whereas Alif will again be dropped at the time of repeating.

مِنْ نَبِيًّا	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَفَإِنْ مَا
مِنْ نَبِيٍّ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَفَإِنْ مَا
لِتَتَلَوَّ	إِنَّ شَهْوَدًا	وَلَا أُوْضَعُوا	مَلَائِكَةٍ
لِتَتَلَوَّ	إِنَّ شَهْوَدَةً	وَلَا أُوْضَعُوا	مَلَائِكَةٍ

لَا أَذْبَحَنَّهُ لَا ذَبَحَنَّهُ	لِكِنَّا هُوَ لِكِنَّ هُوَ	لِشَائِيٍّ لِشَيِّ	لَكُنْ نَدْعُواً لَكُنْ نَدْعُو
وَنَبْلُوًا وَنَبْلُو	لِيَنْبُلُواً لِيَنْبُلُو	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ	لِيَرْبُوْ فِي لِيَرْبُوْ فِي
قَوَارِيرًا قَوَارِيرَ	سَلِسِلًا سَلَسِلَ	لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ	بِعْسَ الْأَسْمُ بِغَسِيلَسْمُ
أُولَئِكَ أَلَّئِكَ	قَالَ الْمَلَاءُ قَالَ الْمَلَءُ	وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدُ وَلَا أَنَّ عَابِدُ	وَأَنَا رَبُّكُمْ وَأَنَّ رَبِّكُمْ
عِيسَى عِيسَاً	مُوسَى مُوسَأَا	سَأُورِيْكُمْ سَأَرِيْكُمْ	أُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ الْأُلُّ أَرْحَامِ
مِشْكُورٌ مِشْكَاتٌ	حَيْوَةٌ حَيَاتٍ	صَلْوَةٌ صَلَاتَ	زَكُوْةٌ زَكَاتَ

Lesson 21. Lám Ta'reef

Instruction:

- This special chapter is going to deal with Hamzatul Wasl, Lám Ta'reef and the Lám of Alláh (Subhánahú Ta'álá).
- The Alif and Lám would appear in script, but will not be pronounced when joining the words.
- The Lám of الله (ALLÁH) should always be read with a full mouth, except when the word Alláh is preceded by a Kasrah.

وَلَا الظَّالِمُونَ	غَيْرِ الْمُغْضُوبِ	يَا يَهَا النَّاسُ
اَمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ	لَقُوا الَّذِينَ	فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ
فَأَزَّلَهُمَا الشَّيْطَنُ	إِشْتَرَوْا الضَّلَالَةَ	وَعَمِلُوا الصَّلِحَاتِ
وَأَتُوا الزَّكُوَةَ	وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ	قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا
غَيْرُ اللَّهِ	تَائِلُهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ
بِلِ اللَّهِ	فَلِلَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
ذُلِّكُمُ اللَّهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	حُدُودُ اللَّهِ
لَنْ يُؤْخِرَ اللَّهُ	رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ

Lesson 22. Empty Letters

Instruction:

- Explain to the students that empty letters have sound but not movement. They appear in the writing, but are regarded as silent.
- Similarly ی (Yá') without dots underneath does not sound either. Look at the examples below:

بِالْأُخْرَةِ	فَانْفَجَرَتْ	فَالْئَنَّ	فَادْعُ لَنَا
بِلْ أُخْرَةٍ	فَنْفَجَرَتْ	فَلْ آنَ	فَدْعُ لَنَا
مِائَةٌ	اُوی	هُدْیٰ	بَلْیٰ
مِئَةٌ	اُوا	هُدَا	بَلَا
تُؤْمِنُونَ	بِسْوَالٍ	يَذْرَوُ كُمْ	وَالْفُوَادَ
تُشْتِينُونَ	بِسْتَالٍ	يَذْرَعْكُمْ	وَلْفُوَادَ
ذِي اِنْتِقَامٍ	أُولَئِكَ	ذُو الْفَضْلِ	بُرَاءُ وَأُو
ذِنْتِقَامٍ	أُلَائِكَ	ذُلْفَضْلِ	بُرَاءُ وَأُو
يَأْيَسُ	إِيْتَأَعِ	كَانُوا	فِي الْأَرْضِ
يَيْسُ	إِيْتَأَءِ	كَانُوا	فِلْ أَرْضِ

Lesson 23. Empty Stroke

Instruction:

- Explain to the students that as per the last lesson, as an empty letter does not have a sound, similarly an empty stroke will not be read either and it will be regarded as being silent.
- An appropriate articulation and correct pronunciation is shown underneath the words.

نَجُولُهُمْ	مِيْكِيلَ	أَرَنِي	نَرَاكَ
نَجَوَاهُمْ	مِيْكَالَ	أَرَانِي	نَرَاكَ
هَدْلِنِي	أَرْدِلْكُمْ	مَثُواهُ	بِأَيْدِٰ
هَدَانِي	أَرْدَائِمْ	مَثُواهُ	بِأَيْدِٰ
أَتَهَا	هَوَاهُ	أَتْقِنْكُمْ	مَوْلَانَا
أَتَهَا	هَوَاهُ	أَتْقَائِمْ	مَوْلَانَا
أُولُهُمْ	أُخْرَاهُمْ	إِشْتَرَاهُ	مَأْوَاهُمْ
أُولَاهُمْ	أُخْرَاهُمْ	إِشْتَرَاهُ	مَأْوَاهُمْ

Mixed Exercise

مَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَاقٍ	وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوا أَنَّمِنِ اشْتَرَاهُ
وَقَالَتْ أُولَئِمْ لَا يُخْرِسُهُمْ	وَلَبِئْسَ مَا شَرَّوْا بِهِ أَنفُسَهُمْ
أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَائِزُونَ	أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ
وَقَيْلَ يَأْرُضُ ابْلَعِي مَاءِكِ	خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأَمْرُ بِالْعُرْفِ
لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيْتُ	وَأَتُؤْنِي بِمَا هِلْكُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ
قَدْ عَلِمْنَا الْمُسْتَقْدِمِينَ	وَأَغْرِضُ عَنِ الْجَهَلِينَ
يَقُولُ لَمَ تُؤْذُنِي	إِذَا زُلْكِتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا
أَوْ أَمْسِكُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ	هُذَا عَطَاؤُنَا فَامْنُنْ
فَأَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَا	مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا
إِذْهَبُوا بِقَيْمِيْصِيْ هُذَا	وَقَالَ إِلَيْنَا مَا لَهَا
أَنْتَ مَوْلَنَا فَانْصُرْنَا	إِنَّا زَلَّكَ مِنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

Lesson 24. The Waqf (*Stopping*)

Instruction:

- Literally Waqf means, to stop or pause.
- Technically Waqf is to stop at the last letter of a complete sentence. The sound and breath must be broken.
- If the last letter carries any Harakát, replace them with a Sukoon. But if the last letter has two Fathah, then change it with Alif in the state of Waqf.
- If the last letter ends with 'س' (round Tá), no matter what Harakah it carries, it must be replaced with 'ه' (Há' Sákinah). The long Tá 'ت' will always remain unchanged.
- The most popular and common signs of Waqf (Stops) in the Qur'án are as following:

○

ط

ج

م

Conclusion of verse.

Absolute Stop.

Permissible Stop.

Compulsory Stop

شَهَدَ أَعْطَ شَهَدَ أَعْطَ	نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝	شَفَّتَيْنِ ۝ شَفَّتَيْنِ ۝	رَبُّ الْعَلَمِينَ ۝ رَبُّ الْعَلَمِينَ ۝
خَيْرٌ ۝ خَيْرٌ ۝	زَوْجٍ ۝ زَوْجَانٍ ۝	عَظِيمٌ ۝ عَظِيمٌ ۝	لَهُبٌ ۝ لَهُبٌ ۝

مَثُوَّاِيَ ط	شَانٌ ط	ثَمَانِيَهٌ ۝	قُوَّهٌ ط
مَثُوَّاِيُ ط	شَانُ ط	ثَمَانِيَهٌ ۝	قُوَّهٌ ط
غَيْرِهٌ ۝	مَوازِينُهٌ ط	أَخْلَدَهٌ ۝	عِبَادَهٌ ۝
غَيْرِهٌ ۝	مَوازِينُهٌ ط	أَخْلَدَهٌ ۝	عِبَادَهٌ ۝
ذِكْرَى ۝	فَحَدِيثٌ ۝	تَنْهَرٌ ۝	كُورَتٌ ۝
ذِكْرًا ۝	فَحَدِيثٌ ۝	تَنْهَرٌ ۝	كُورَتٌ ۝
مُصَلٌّ ۝	رَقِيبَاهٌ	عِلْمَاهٌ	الْفَافَاهٌ ۝
مُصَلًا ۝	رَقِيبَاهٌ	عِلْمَاهٌ	الْفَافَا ۝
تُقْهَهٌ ط	نِدَاءَجٌ	جُزْعَاهٌ	نِسَاءَجٌ
تُقْهَهٌ ط	نِدَاءَجٌ	جُزْعَاهٌ	نِسَاءَجٌ

Lesson 25. The Waqf & Wasl

Instruction:

- Some common heedlessness is found while performing Waqf and Wasl (i.e. stopping and continuing), which causes minor or major mistakes. Some examples are provided here to teach the children how to read the next verse after stopping on a verse, or how to continue two verses together if Waqf is not exercised.
- A little detail was given in the previous lesson of 'Noon Qutni'.

اية	الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾
وصل	الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ رَحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وقف	الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾
اية	فَلَا أُقِسِّمُ بِالْخُنَسِ ﴿١٥﴾ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنُسِ ﴿١٦﴾
وصل	فَلَا أُقِسِّمُ بِالْخُنَسِ لِجَوَارِ الْكُنُسِ ﴿١٦﴾
وقف	فَلَا أُقِسِّمُ بِالْخُنَسِ ﴿١٥﴾ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنُسِ ﴿١٦﴾
اية	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيْبًا ﴿١٧﴾ السَّمَاءُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ
وصل	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيْبًا نَسَاءً مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ
وقف	يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيْبًا ﴿١٧﴾ السَّمَاءُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ

Instruction:

- In the case of Wasl and Waqf sometimes you find that there is neither an Alif-Lám nor any Mushaddad letter after the verse, there is any empty letter, in such case look at the 3rd letter, if there is Dhammah, place Dhammah on the Alif as well, but if there is Fat'hah or Kasrah, then Alif will only be given a Kasrah.
- If Noon Qutni is attached with that Alif as well, then Noon Qutni will be completely ignored along with the Kasrah.

اية	هُرُونَ أَخْيٰ ﴿٢٠﴾ اشْدُدْ بِهَ آزْرِيُّ ﴿٢١﴾
وصل	هُرُونَ أَخِشْدُدْ بِهَ آزْرِيُّ ﴿٢١﴾
وقف	هُرُونَ أَخْيٰ ﴿٢٠﴾ اشْدُدْ بِهَ آزْرِيُّ ﴿٢١﴾
اية	يَا يَتُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطَبَّنَةُ ﴿٢٢﴾ إِذْ جَعَيَ إِلَى رَبِّكِ
وصل	يَا يَتُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطَبَّنَ تُرْجَعَيَ إِلَى رَبِّكِ
وقف	يَا يَتُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطَبَّنَهُ ﴿٢٢﴾ إِذْ جَعَيَ إِلَى رَبِّكِ
اية	مَا زَادُهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ﴿٢٣﴾ اسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وصل	مَا زَادُهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا نُسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وقف	مَا زَادُهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ﴿٢٣﴾ إِسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ

Lesson 26. Miscellaneous

Instruction:

- After explaining the popular rules and methods of reading the Holy Qurán, there are some facts which the students should be mindful of:
- 21st Verse of Súrah Hood, has a word 'مَحْرَبَهَا' which is going to be read with Imálá, like Majrêhaa, not Majreehaa.
- Similarly in the 88th Verse of Súrah Anbiyá the script of نَبِيٌّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ is written like دُّجَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ.
- There are four words in the Qur’án, where a small ‘ (Seen) is placed on top of the letter ‘ (Sád).
 - 1. In Súrah Baqrah the word يَمْضِطَ and 2. In Súrah A’ráf the word بَصَطَةً are recommended to be read with س.
 - 3. In Súrah Túr the word الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ is optional; either letter may be pronounced here.
 - 4. In Súrah Gháshiyah the word بِمُصَيْطِرٍ is advised to be read with ص as it is written, although a small ‘ is mentioned there.
- The final Alif of the following words will only be read in the state of Waqf, but will be ignored in state of Wasl.
قَوْارِبًا , سَلِسْلًا , لِكَنًا (Súrah Kahf) , الْفُطُونَ , الرَّسُولُ , السَّيِّلًا (Súrah Ahzaab) , دَهْرًا (Súrah Dahr)
- The word ضُعْفٌ is used three times in the 54th Verse of Súrah Rúm:
اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِّنْ ضُعْفٍ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْ أَبْعَدِ ضُعْفٍ قُوَّةً ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْ أَبْعَدِ قُوَّةٍ ضُعْفًاً
It is also allowed and recommended to read the word ضُعْفٌ with Fat'hatain, like ضَعْفٌ. But it is not permissible to read one with Fat'hatain and others with Kásratain or vice versa.

Articulation of Arabic Alphabet

Instruction:

Along with explaining how to pronounce an Arabic single letter, we have tried to provide an English equivalent as well, where possible but unfortunately for some there is no equivalent.

ALIF	From the emptiness of the mouth.
BÁ'	From the inner part of the lips when they meet (moist part), similar to the English word bar.
TÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth (incisors).
THÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word think, thank, and threw.
JEEM	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word Jeep but with an 'm' at the end.
HÁ'	Comes from the centre of the throat pushing air out.
KHÁ'	Comes from the top of the throat. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
DÁL	Tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word dare
THÁL	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word the, then and they.
RÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate at the front, similar to the English word raw. This letter is pronounced conditionally full mouth or empty mouth.
ZÁY	Bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word zap.
SEEN	Bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word seen.
SHEEN	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word sheep.

SÁD	Bring your teeth together and release, somewhat similar to the English word muscle. This letter is always pronounced full mouth (slight whistling sound).
DHÁD	Upturned side or sides of the tongue to touch the gums of the upper back teeth (molars). This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
TÁ'	Tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
THÁ'	Tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
'AYN	Comes from the centre of the throat like the <u>HÁ'</u> mentioned before, similar to the English word Einstein.
GHAYN	Comes from the top of the throat like KHÁ', similar to a gargling sound. This letter is always pronounced full mouth.
FÁ'	Bottom edge of the upper front teeth meets the inner bottom lip, similar to the English word farm.
QÁF	Raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate. This is a full mouth letter.
KÁF	Raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate similar to QÁF but a little further forward on the tongue, similar to the English word cart.
LÁM	Tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word lama (animal).
MEEM	Joining the outer dry part of the lips together, similar to the word the English word meet, but with an 'm' at the end.
NOON	Tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word noon.
WÁW	Partial meeting of the lips, similar to the English word wow.
HÁ'	Comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest, similar to the English word heart.
HAMZAH	Comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest. It is similar to the English word at.
YÁ'	Centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word yard.

Six Kalimahs with Ímán Mujmal & Mufassal

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . **Kalimah Tayyibah**

1. There is none worthy of worship except Alláh and Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Alláh.

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ . **Kalimah Shahádah**

شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

2. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Alláh, the One alone, without partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad (ﷺ) is His servant and Messenger.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . **Kalimah Tamjeed**

إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةٌ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ .

3. Glory be to Alláh and all Praise be to Alláh, there is none worthy of worship except Alláh, and Alláh is the Greatest. There is no Might or Power except from Alláh, the Exalted, the Great One.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ، لَا شَرِيكَ
 لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، يُحْيِي وَيُمُتُ، وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ
 أَبَدًا أَبَدًا، ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْأَكْرَامِ، يَبْدِئُ الْخَيْرَ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ
 شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

4. There is none worthy of worship except Alláh. He is alone and has no partner. To Him belongs the Kingdom and for Him is all Praise. He gives life and causes death. In His hand is all good and He has Power over everything.

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّيْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ،
 أَذْنَبْتُهُ عَمَدًا أَوْ خَطَا، سِرَّاً أَوْ عَلَانِيَّةً، وَاتُّوْبُ إِلَيْهِ مِنَ الذَّنْبِ
 الَّذِيْ أَعْلَمُ، وَمِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِيْ لَا أَعْلَمُ، إِنَّكَ عَلَمُ
 الْغُيُوبِ، وَسَتَارُ الْغُيُوبِ، وَغَفَارُ الذُّنُوبِ، وَلَا حُولَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ
 إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ.

5. I seek forgiveness from Alláh, who is my Creator and Cherisher, from every sin I committed knowingly or unknowingly, secretly or openly. I also seek His forgiveness

for all sins which I am aware of or am not aware of. Certainly You (O Alláh), are The Knower of the hidden and The Concealer of mistakes and The Forgiver of sins. And there is no Power and no Strength except from Alláh, The Most High, The Most Great.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ
أُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا، وَإِنَّا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ، وَأَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ،
وَتُبُّتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّأُ مِنَ الْكُفُرِ وَالشَّرِكِ وَالْكِذْبِ وَالْغِيَّبَةِ
وَالْبِدْعَةِ وَالنَّيْمَةِ وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَالْبُهْتَانِ وَالْمُعَاصِي كُلُّهَا،
وَأَسْلَمْتُ وَأَقُولُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.

6. O Alláh! I seek refuge in You from that I should ascribe any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness for the sins of which I have no knowledge. I repent from it. And that I become disgusted with disbelief and idolatry, lying and backbiting, innovation and slander, lewdness and abomination and all other acts of disobedience, I submit to Your will. I believe and I declare that there is none worthy of worship except Alláh and Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Alláh.

أَمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِإِسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ. Ímán Mujmal

وَقِيلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ، إِقْرَارِ بِاللّٰسَانِ وَتَضْدِيقٌ بِالْقَلْبِ.

I solemnly believe in Alláh with His all-encompassing Names and personal Attributes and I also accept all His commandments by reciting them with my tongue and certifying them with my heart.

أَمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلَئِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ. Ímán Mufassal

وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ وَشَرٌّ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰى، وَالْبَعْثُ

بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ.

I have faith in Alláh and His Angels, His Books and His Messengers, and the Day of Judgement and that all good and evil and fate is from Almighty Alláh and it is certain that there will be resurrection after death.

Athán

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ طَ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ طَ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 حَيٌّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ طَ حَيٌّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
 حَيٌّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ طَ حَيٌّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
 اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

In Fajr Athán after حَيٌّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ utter two times: الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النُّوْمِ

In Iqámah after حَيٌّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ utter two times: قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، اتِّ سَيِّدَنَا
 مُحَمَّدَ ابْنَ الْوَسِيلَةِ وَالْفَضِيلَةِ وَالدَّرَجَةِ الْعَالِيَةِ الرَّفِيعَةِ، وَابْعَثْهُ
 مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا بِالَّذِيْ وَعَدْتَهُ، وَأَرْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ،
 إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ.

Qurán in a glance

First Revelation:

إِقْرَأْ بِاٰشِحْ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (Súrah 'Alaq 1to5) OR — أَلَيْوَمْ أَكُمْلُتْ

Final Revelation: (There are many opinions, but these two are quite popular)

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ (Baqarah, 281) OR — لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَأَتَبِعْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِيْنًا (Má'idah, 3)

Imitators of Revelation:

Approximately 40 Eminent Companions. (Alláh is pleased with all of them)

Duration of the Revelation of the Qurán:

Approximately 22 years, 5 months and 14 days.

General Category:

Ajzá:	30	Manázil:	7
Chapters:	114	Rukú'át:	558
Verses:	6236	Another Opinion:	6666
Sujood Tiláwát:	14	For Shaf'iy's:	15
Words:	86430	Letters:	323671

Division of Manázil:

Súrah Fátihah	To	Súrah Nisá'
Súrah Má-idah	To	Súrah Taubah
Súrah Yúnus	To	Súrah Nahl
Súrah Baní Isrá-íl	To	Súrah Furqán
Súrah Shu'ará'	To	Súrah Yaseen

Súrah Was-Sáffát

To

Súrah Hujurát

Súrah Qáf

To

Súrah An-Nás

(The starting letters of Manázil are combined in this phrase: فَيْ بِشُوْقٍ

Details of Harakát:

Dhammát: 8804

Fat'hát: 53223

Kasrát: 39582

Maddát: 1771

Shaddát: 1274

Dots: 105684

Details of Huroof Hijá:

ا (Alif): 48872

ب (Bá'): 11428

ت (Tá'): 1199

ث (Thá'): 1276

ج (Jeem): 3273

ح (Há'): 973

خ (Khá'): 2416

د (Dál): 5602

ذ (Thál): 4677

ر (Rá'): 11793

ز (Záy): 1590

س (Seen): 5991

ش (Sheen): 2115

ص (Sád): 2012

ض (Dhád): 1307

ط (Tá'): 1277

ظ (Thá'): 842

ع ('Ain): 9220

غ (Ghain): 2208

ف (Fá'): 8499

ق (Qáf): 6813

ك (Káf): 9500

ل (Lám): 3432

م (Meem): 36535

ن (Noon): 40190

و (Wáw): 25536

ه (Há'): 19070

ي (Yá'): 45919

(Taken from Barakát Al-Tarteel, by Maulana Afroz Qadri; Pg. 212)



Duá Before Studying

اللَّهُمَّ عَلَيْنِي مَا يَنْفَعُنِي وَانْفَعْنِي بِمَا عَلَمْتَنِي وَرِزْنِي عَلَيْنَا اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسأَلُكَ فَهْمَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَحْفَظَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ الْمُقْرَبِينَ. اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لِسَانِي دَارِيًّا بِذِكْرِكَ وَقَلْبِي بِخَشْيَتِكَ إِنَّكَ عَلَى مَا تَشَاءُ قَدِيرٌ. وَإِنَّكَ حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ.

Duá After Studying

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَوْدِعُكَ مَا قَرَأْتُ وَمَا حَفِظْتُ فَرَوْءَةً عَلَيَّ عِنْدَ حَاجِقٍ إِلَيْهِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى مَا تَشَاءُ قَدِيرٌ وَإِنَّكَ حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ.

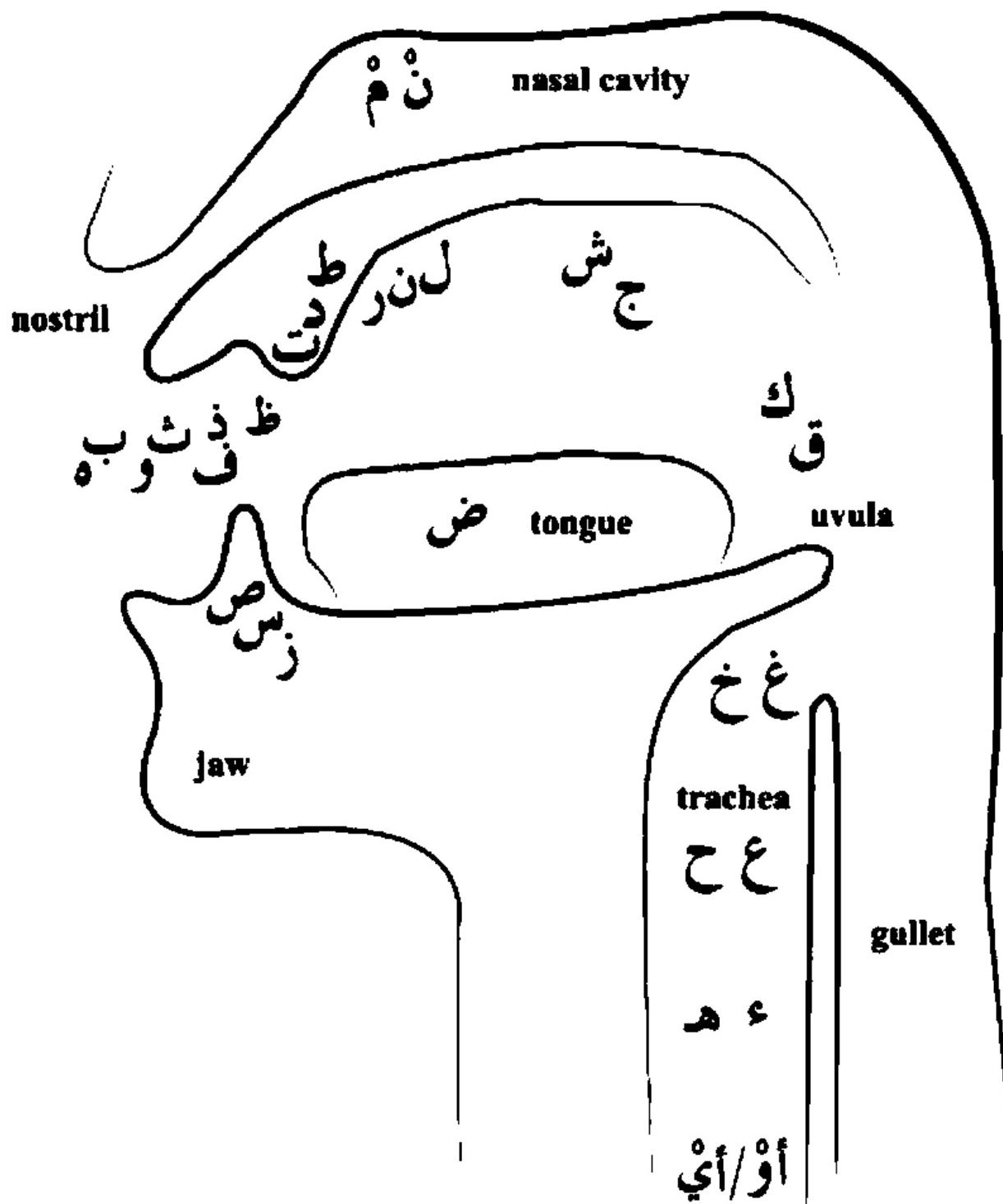
Duá While Studying Something Difficult:

اللَّهُمَّ لَا سَهْلٌ إِلَّا مَا جَعَلْتَهُ سَهْلًا. وَإِنَّكَ تَجْعَلُ الْحَرَقَ إِذَا مَا شِئْتَ سَهْلًا.

Duá For Good Memory:

قَالُوا سُبْخَنَكَ لَا يَعْلَمُ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَنَّا نَا. إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ.

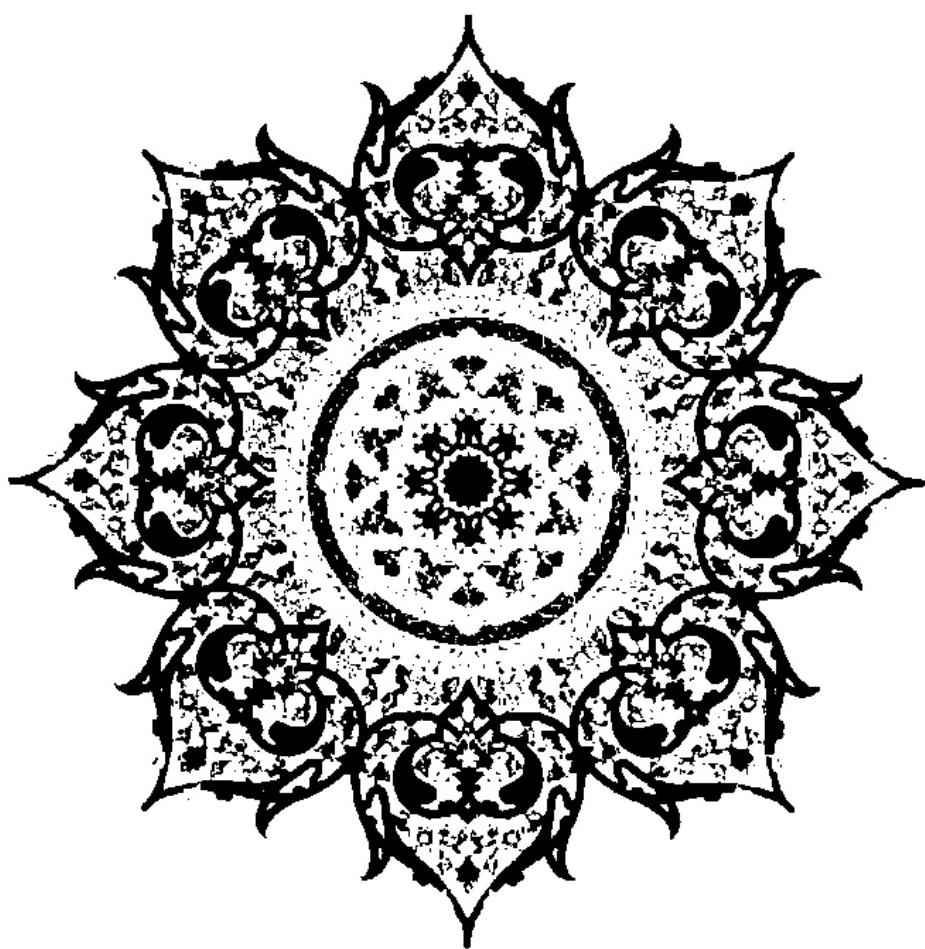




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